

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 8th September 1888.

CONTENTS:

| | Page. | | Page. |
|---|-------|--|-------|
| I.—FOREIGN POLITICS. | | Sir Steuart Bayley's encouragement of learning ... 893 | |
| The proposed Cabul mission ... | 887 | Agricultural instruction in the Central Provinces ... | 894 |
| The proposed Cabul mission ... | ib. | (e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration— | |
| The proposed Cabul mission ... | ib. | The Calcutta Municipality ... | ib. |
| An English envoy at Cabul ... | ib. | The Bankura Municipality ... | ib. |
| The proposed Cabul mission ... | 888 | Race-feeling at Santipore ... | ib. |
| II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION. | | Dr. Lidderdale and the Serampore Municipality ... | ib. |
| (a)—Police— | | The bathing ghât question in Santipore ... | ib. |
| A wrong appointment to to the Bankura Police service ... | ib. | A road within the Rampore Beaulah Municipality ... | 895 |
| Mr. Munro, Assistant Inspector-General of the Railway Police ... | ib. | Local Self-Government and the officers of Government ... | ib. |
| A suspicious death at Serajunge ... | ib. | Old houses in Calcutta ... | ib. |
| Police reform ... | 889 | A ferry in the Uluberiah sub-division, Howrah district ... | ib. |
| The Muchipara thana in Calcutta ... | ib. | The bathing ghât question in Santipore ... | ib. |
| A boat accident in Moorsshedabad ... | ib. | Dr. Lidderdale on the Serampore Municipality ... | ib. |
| The police and coolie oppression ... | ib. | The Munshigunge Local Board ... | 896 |
| The Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Sealdah ... | ib. | Calcutta during the late rainfall ... | ib. |
| (b)—Working of the Courts— | | Self-Government in the Hooghli district ... | ib. |
| The Mohurir of Cox's Bazar Court ... | 890 | Dr. Lidderdale ... | ib. |
| Mr. Luttman-Johnson, Judge of the Assam Valley ... | ib. | (f)—Questions affecting the land— | |
| Mr. Abdul Kader, Deputy Magistrate of Contai ... | ib. | Appeals against revenue sales in the district of Burdwan ... | ib. |
| Mr. Lawton's case in the Calcutta High Court ... | ib. | (g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation— | |
| The purdanashin case in Mr. Marsden's Court ... | 891 | The Dacca-Mymensingh Railway ... | 897 |
| Baboo Kali Charan Ghosh, Deputy Collector of Alipore ... | ib. | Embankments of the khal at Madaris in the Uluberia sub-division, district Howrah ... | ib. |
| Service of summonses in registered covers ... | ib. | Female passengers at the Ranaghat Railway Station ... | ib. |
| The Munsif of Chatra in Hazaribagh ... | ib. | The Southern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway ... | ib. |
| The Deputy Magistrate of Munshigunge, district Dacca ... | ib. | The coming Railway Conference ... | ib. |
| A native Government Pleader in the Madras High Court ... | 892 | The Sultanpore accident ... | 899 |
| (c)—Jails— | | The Ranaghat-Santipore road... .. | ib. |
| Nil. | | A road from Aismali to the Gangna station on the Central Bengal Railway ... | ib. |
| (d)—Education— | | The Dacca-Goalundo line ... | ib. |
| The Middle English and Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examinations ... | ib. | The Railway Conference ... | ib. |
| Sub-Inspectors of Schools ... | ib. | (h)—General— | |
| Inspecting pundits in Chittagong ... | ib. | The administration of Sir Steuart Bayley ... | 900 |
| The educational policy of Government ... | ib. | The import duties ... | ib. |
| Native Inspectors of Schools ... | 893 | The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces ... | ib. |
| A middle English school in the Uluberia sub-division, district Howrah ... | ib. | The English Government in India ... | ib. |
| Female students in the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta ... | ib. | The Golaghat Charitable Dispensary, Assam ... | 901 |
| | | Mr. Wordsworth, Magistrate of Dinapore ... | ib. |
| | | The Burdwan Division in 1887-88 ... | ib. |

| III.—LEGISLATIVE. | | Page. |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Zenana ladies in Criminal Courts | ... | 902 |

| IV.—NATIVE STATES. | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Mr. Plowden, Resident of Cashmere | ... | ib. |

| V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE. | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| Prospects of the crops in Mymensingh | ... | ib. |
| Prospects of the crops in Chittagong | ... | ib. |
| Rainfall in Chittagong | ... | ib. |
| Floods in the Damuda | ... | ib. |
| Condition of the crops in Bengal | ... | 903 |
| Distress in the Jehanabad sub-division | ... | ib. |
| The condition of the Uluberia sub-division, district Howrah | ... | ib. |
| Cultivation in Nuddea and Jessore | ... | ib. |
| Floods in Behar | ... | ib. |
| Scarcity in Orissa | ... | ib. |
| Prospects of the crops at Barada in the 24-Pergunnahs | ... | ib. |
| Floods at Palang in Furreedpore | ... | 904 |
| Floods in the Damodar | ... | ib. |
| Prospects of the crops at Ranaghat in Nuddea | ... | ib. |
| Floods in the Damodar | ... | ib. |
| Floods in the Damodar | ... | 905 |

| VI.—MISCELLANEOUS. | | Page. |
|--|-----|-------|
| Sir Stuart Bayley's visit to Chittagong | ... | 905 |
| The National Congress | ... | ib. |
| An English Judge on the Bengal Mussulmans | ... | ib. |
| Tigers at Badangunge, in the district of Hooghly | ... | ib. |
| Zenana hospital at Calcutta | ... | 906 |
| Mr. Manisty, Magistrate of Pubna | ... | ib. |
| The Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Furreedpore | ... | ib. |
| Lady Bayley at Dacca | ... | ib. |
| Hindus and Mussulmans | ... | ib. |
| The Bettiah Raj | ... | 907 |

| URIYA PAPERS. | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| Military arrangements at Cuttack | ... | ib. |
| Latrine fees in the Pooree Municipality | ... | ib. |
| Distress in Khurda | ... | ib. |
| Payment of income-tax, cesses, &c., by money-orders | ... | 908 |
| State of the crops in Baliapal thana, district Balasore | ... | ib. |

| ASSAM PAPERS. | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| Transfer of Government officers | ... | ib. |
| Apprentices in Government offices | ... | ib. |
| Bribery among the court amla in Habigunge, Assam | ... | ib. |
| The visit of the Chief Commissioner of Assam to Silchar | ... | ib. |

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Reported number of subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the week. |
|---------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| BENGALI. | | | | |
| <i>Monthly.</i> | | | | |
| 1 | "Kasipore Nibási" | Kasipore, Burrisal ... | ..... |  |
| <i>Fortnightly.</i> | | | | |
| 2 | "Ahammadí" | Tangail, Mymensingh. | ..... |  |
| 3 | "Ave Maria" | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 4 | "Chandra Vilásh" | Berhampore | ..... |  |
| 5 | "Divákar" | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 6 | "Gaura Duta" | Maldah | ..... |  |
| 7 | "Grambási" | Uluberia | ..... |  |
| 8 | "Púrva Bangabási" | Noakhally | ..... | 31st August 1888. |
| 9 | "Púrva Darpan" | Chittagong | 700 | |
| 10 | "Uttara Banga Hitaishi" | Mahiganj, Rungpore... | ..... |  |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 11 | "Apuva Punchayat" | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 12 | "Arya Darpan" | Ditto | 102 | 24th & 31st August 1888. |
| 13 | "Bangabási" | Ditto | 20,000 | 1st September 1888. |
| 14 | "Burdwán Sanjivani" | Burdwan | 302 | 28th August 1888. |
| 15 | "Cháruvartá" | Sherepore, Mymensingh | 500 | 20th ditto. |
| 16 | "Chattal Gazette" | Chittagong | ..... | 28th ditto. |
| 17 | "Dacca Prakash" | Dacca | 450 | 2nd September 1888. |
| 18 | "Dhumaketu" | Chandernagore | ..... |  |
| 19 | "Education Gazette" | Hooghly | 825 | 31st August 1888. |
| 20 | "Garib" | Dacca | ..... |  |
| 21 | "Hindu Ranjiká" | Beauleah, Rajshahye... | 200 | 29th ditto. |
| 22 | "Jagatbási" | Calcutta | ..... | 30th ditto. |
| 23 | "Murshidábád Patriká" | Berhampore | 508 | 24th ditto. |
| 24 | "Murshidábád Pratinidhi" | Ditto | ..... | 31st ditto. |
| 25 | "Navavibhákár Sádharani" | Calcutta | 1,000 | 3rd September 1888. |
| 26 | "Prajá Bandhu" | Chandernagore | 995 | 31st August 1888. |
| 27 | "Pratikár" | Berhampore | 600 | 31st ditto. |
| 28 | "Rungpore Dik Prakash" | Kakiniá, Rungpore | 205 | |
| 29 | "Sahachar" | Calcutta | 500 | 29th ditto. |
| 30 | "Samaya" | Ditto | 2,350 | 31st ditto. |
| 31 | "Sanjivani" | Ditto | 4,000 | 1st September 1888. |
| 32 | "Sansodhini" | Chittagong | 800 | 24th August 1888. |
| 33 | "Santi" | Calcutta | ..... | 29th ditto. |
| 34 | "Saráswat Patra" | Dacca | 400 | |
| 35 | "Som Prakash" | Calcutta | 1,000 | 3rd September 1888. |
| 36 | "Srimanta Saudagár" | Ditto | ..... |  |
| 37 | "Sulabha Samachár and Kusadaha" | Ditto | 3,000 | 31st August 1888. |
| 38 | "Surabhi and Patáká" | Ditto | 700 | 30th ditto. |
| <i>Daily.</i> | | | | |
| 39 | "Dainik and Samachár Chandriká" | Calcutta | 7,000 | 2nd to 6th September 1888 [1888. |
| 40 | "Samvád Prabhákar" | Ditto | 200 | 31st August & 1st, 4th, & 5th Sept. |
| 41 | "Samvád Punachandrodaya" | Ditto | 300 | 3rd to 6th September 1888. |
| 42 | "Banga Vidyá Prakashika" | Ditto | 500 | |

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Reported number of subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the week. |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| ENGLISH AND BENGALI. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 43 | "Dacca Gazette" | Dacca ... .. | ..... | 3rd September 1888. |
| HINDI. | | | | |
| <i>Monthly.</i> | | | | |
| 44 | "Darjeeling Mission ke Māsik Sámachār Patrikā." | Darjeeling ... .. | ..... |  |
| 45 | "Kshatriya Pratikā" | Patna ... .. | ..... |  |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 46 | "Aryāvarta" | Calcutta ... .. | ..... | 1st ditto. |
| 47 | "Behar Bandhu" | Bankipore ... .. | ..... |  |
| 48 | "Bhārat Mitra" | Calcutta | 1,500 | 30th August 1888. |
| 49 | "Sār Sudhānidhi" | Ditto | 500 | 27th ditto. |
| 50 | "Uchit Baktā" | Ditto | 4,500 | |
| 51 | "Hindi Samāchār" | Bhagulpore | 1,000 | |
| PERSIAN. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 52 | "Jām-Jahān-numā" | Calcutta | 250 | 31st ditto. |
| URDU. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 53 | "Aftal Alum Arrah" | Arrah ... .. | ..... |  |
| 54 | "Anis" | Patna ... .. | ..... |  |
| 55 | "Gauhur" | Calcutta | 196 | |
| 56 | "Sharaf-ul-Akbar" | Behar | 150 | |
| 57 | "Al Punch" | Bankipore ... .. | ..... | 27th ditto. |
| <i>Bi-weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 58 | "Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" | Calcutta | 340 | 28th August & 1st September 1888. |
| <i>Daily.</i> | | | | |
| 59 | "Urdu Guide" | Calcutta | 212 | 29th to 31st August & 1st to 5th September 1888. |
| URIYA. | | | | |
| <i>Monthly.</i> | | | | |
| 60 | "Taraka and Subhāvartā" | Cuttack ... .. | ..... |  |
| 61 | "Pradīp" | Ditto ... .. | ..... |  |
| 62 | "Samyabadi" | Ditto ... .. | ..... |  |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 63 | "Utkal Dīpikā" | Cuttack | 200 | 11th August 1888. |
| 64 | "Balasore Samvad Vāhika" | Balasore | 205 | 9th ditto. |
| 65 | "Uriya and Navasamvād" | Ditto ... .. | ..... | 15th ditto. |
| PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM. | | | | |
| BENGALI. | | | | |
| <i>Fortnightly.</i> | | | | |
| 66 | "Silchar" | Silchar ... .. | ..... | 27th ditto. |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 67 | "Paridarshak" | Silchar | 450 | |

FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 30th, August, cannot believe the **SURABHI & PATAKA,**
Englishman newspaper's statement that it is **Aug. 30th, 1888.**
 at the Amir's request that Mr. Durand is
 being sent to Cabul. The Amir is too shrewd a man to commit the error
 of inviting Englishmen into his capital in the present disturbed state
 of his kingdom. It is the Government at Simla which, apprehending
 a possible Russian complication out of the disaffection of Isakh Khan,
 Governor of Turkistan, has, in a manner, compelled the Amir to seek its
 advice. But before sending the mission, Government should carefully
 consider what the effect of its presence in Afghanistan is likely to be on
 the Afghan mind, and, above all, whether or not it might lead to another
 catastrophe like that which befell Sir Louis Cavagnari and therefore to
 another Afghan war.

2. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 31st August, says that in proposing
 to send a mission to Cabul, Lord Dufferin is
 committing a serious political blunder. **PRAJA BUNDHU,**
Aug. 31st, 1888.

In the first place, this is not the time to send such a mission. In the
 present distracted state of Afghanistan, its only effect will be to make matters
 worse there.

In the second place, men like Messrs. Durand and Wallace, who
 have never distinguished themselves in political service, are not the pro-
 perest men to form the mission.

The object of the mission seems to be to counteract Russian influence
 in Afghanistan by establishing an English political agency near that country.
 Government probably means by so doing to strengthen its hold on India,
 apparently forgetting that measures like these will avail nothing in the case
 of danger arising from that popular disaffection which is slowly increasing
 in the country. The people of India have already lost their faith in English-
 men, whom they now believe to be unjust and oppressive rulers. It is
 therefore desirable that Government, instead of busying itself with missions
 and commissions, should address itself to the task of removing from the
 country all popular dissatisfaction and all causes thereof.

3. The *Bangabási*, of the 1st September, says that the tragic end
 of Sir George Collin and Sir Louis Cavagnari
 shows that the Afghans are not friendly to the
 English. It appears, however, that those two tragedies have failed to bring
 the English Government to its senses. And so that Government now proposes
 to send a mission to Cabul under Mr. Durand. This is a most impolitic pro-
 ceeding. The presence of an English envoy at Cabul at this time of internal
 disturbance in Afghanistan will add fuel to the fire. The Amir must be a fool
 if he has himself asked the Government to send an envoy to Cabul at such
 a time as this. Government is therefore requested not to increase complica-
 tions by sending an English mission to Cabul at a time when there are grave
 disturbances in Turkistan. **BANGABASI,**
Sept. 1st, 1888.

4. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st September, disapproves of the proposal
 to send an English mission to Cabul at this
 critical time. The remembrance of the fate
 of MacNaughten and Cavagnari ought to dissuade Government from sending
 such a mission to Cabul. The *Pioneer* newspaper has circulated the rumour
 that the Amir has asked the Government to send a mission. But the fact
 is that the Government of India wrote a strong letter to the Amir, and the
 Amir has invited an English envoy to his capital in order to please the
 Government. But the very name of a mission gives rise to fears in men's
 minds. The Tibet Mission has brought about the Tibet war. And the
 proposed Cabul Mission, by arousing the suspicions of Russia, may bring
 An English envoy at Cabul. **SANJIVANI,**
Sept. 1st, 1888.

about a Russo-Afghan imbroglio. Moreover, who will guarantee the mission a safe return to India? Will the Amir be able to save the mission from Afghan knives? Lord Dufferin is not doing well in sending this mission, thereby leaving for his successor the unpleasant task of waging another war in Afghanistan.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Sept. 3rd, 1888.

5. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 3rd September, says that the Afghans cannot bear to see foreigners assume any authority in their country. Because Mac-

The proposed Cabul Mission. Naughten and Cavagnari went to Afghanistan armed with authority, they were slain by the Afghan people. Lord Dufferin is now sending a mission to Afghanistan, consisting of Sir Henry Durand and Sir Mackenzie Wallace. It is rumoured that the Amir has asked the English Government to send such a mission. But when one considers that Amir Abdur Rahman has not been able to win the affection of the Afghan people simply on account of his being a friend of the English, one cannot believe that the Amir has asked the English Government to send a mission to Afghanistan without being pressed to do so. But considering that the fortunate English Government is invited even to rule or reign over other countries, it will be no wonder if it turns out that the Amir of Afghanistan has invited it to send a mission to his country. But, however, that may be, the writer prays that the mission may return in safety.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 26th, 1888.

6. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 28th August, says that by a wrong appointment to the appointing one Amulyaratan, nephew of the Bankura Police service. Sheristadar of the Magistrate's Court, Bankura, to a head-constablenesship under him to the supersession of many old officers, Mr. Havelock, the District Superintendent of Police, Bankura, has done a very improper thing, especially if he has made the appointment of his own accord, and not under pressure from his official superior. As jobberies of this very description, committed by his predecessor in office, Baboo Gopal Hari Mallik, caused much dissatisfaction amongst the members of the local police service, Mr. Havelock should, in future, deliberately set his face against them.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 29th, 1888.

7. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th August, asks, will Sir Steuart Bayley shrink from properly punishing Mr. Munro, Assistant Inspector-General of the Railway Police. Assistant Inspector-General of the Railway Police, for the discourteous manner in which he has behaved towards Baboo Rasik Lal Ghose, Assistant Editor of the *Sanjivani* newspaper, who was invited to help him in the enquiry into the recent Sealdah coolie-recruiting case?

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 30th, 1888.

8. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 30th August, relates the following case of a death under suspicious circumstances at Serajgunge:—

A suspicious death at Serajgunge. A Brahmin, named Kirti Chandra, and a woman in his keeping, named Bama, came from Tangail to reside at Serajgunge. Some time after, the Brahmin left for Tangail on business, keeping Bama in the house of Purna and Pratima, two Baisnab women. On his return from Tangail, Kirti found that Bama had been taken to the local *kothi* belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers & Co., and there kept as a mistress by one Mr. Mecheti, a servant of the Company. On his making an attempt to get her back, Kirti was offered some money as compensation on behalf of Mr. Mecheti by a Bengali clerk in the employ of the Company. Kirti refused this offer and went in person to the *kothi* to bring back Bama, but was repulsed therefrom. Shortly after this, Kirti's dead body was found in a paddy-field some

20 to 25 cubits from Bama's room in the *kothi*, with marks showing that the skin round his neck had been taken off. According to the Assistant Surgeon, who made the ordinary *post-mortem* examination:—"The face was livid dark. Eyes closed and congested.....The lungs were engorged with dark blood and on section it yielded blood stained serosity." He is, however, of opinion that Kirti "died of natural death, the appearance of the lungs indicating pneumonia in its first stage." A letter written in pencil was found in the shirt pocket of the dead man, in which Bama is accused of the theft of certain articles and of Rs. 500 in cash which belonged to him, and Panchu Pal (the same who offered Kirti a compensation on behalf of Mr. Mecheti), Bama, and Mr. Mecheti as murdering him.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 31st, 1888.

9. The *Samaya*, of the 31st August, referring to recent convictions for thefts against police constables in Calcutta and elsewhere, says that complaints against the police will not cease until Government appoints men of education to that service on increased pay.

Police reform.

10. The same paper says that on Thursday last a tiled hut, with three inmates, in Chintamani Das's Lane at Pataldanga in Calcutta having come down in consequence of the wall of a neighbouring house falling upon it, the owner of the hut gave information to the thana at Muchipara. But none of the police officers then in the thana came to the rescue of the inmates of the hut. Mr. Davis, Inspector, who was at the thana at the time, ought to be removed elsewhere for this act of negligence.

SAMAYA,

The Muchipara thana in Calcutta.

11. The *Pratikar*, of the 31st August, says that lately a boat, with a large number of passengers, went down near Ram Baboo's ghât at Ghatbandar. It is hoped that the police will make a careful enquiry into the matter and ascertain through whose fault so many lives were lost.

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 31st, 1888.

A boat accident in Moorshedabad.

12. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st September, says that there is a coolie depôt at Bhowanipore close to a gentleman's house. On the 19th August last a coolie-recruiter brought some coolies to the depôt. One of the coolies protested against his being taken into the depôt, but the recruiter forcibly pushed him in and also dealt him some blows. The piteous cries of the coolie attracted the gentleman's notice, and he sent one of his men to the Bhowanipore police station to give information of what had happened, and to request the police officer in charge to come and rescue the coolie. But the Sub-Inspector of Police tauntingly observed:—"Why are you troubling yourself in this way about a man who is neither your relative nor your acquaintance?" Finding his appeal to the Bhowanipore police ineffectual, the gentleman wrote to Mr. Lambert, requesting him to take prompt action in the matter. Mr. Lambert at once deputed Mr. Hill, the Superintendent of Police, to make enquiries. Mr. Hill went to the depôt accompanied by the gentleman. Two coolies told Mr. Hill that they had been decoyed from their homes by coolie-recruiters, that they had been forcibly confined in the depôt, and that they had been beaten for refusing to live in the depôt. The writer is sorry that Mr. Lambert has not as yet criminally prosecuted the owner of the depôt.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 1st, 1888.

The police and coolie oppression.

13. A correspondent of the same paper says that the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Sealdah, took no notice of the seven days' absence without leave of Mr. Robertson, the Sub-Inspector of the Sealdah Railway Police. Mr. Robertson ought to have been punished instead of being simply transferred, as he has been, for absenting himself from duty without leave, a serious offence under the Police Regulations. Mr. Munro is also too kind to his European subordinates and very hard upon his native subordinates. He has degraded a native constable for slight

SANJIVANI.

The Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Sealdah.

delay in carrying out some orders given to him by a Sub-Inspector. Mr. Munro has given promotions to many Sub-Inspectors; but he has entirely overlooked the claims of an able and deserving Bengali Sub-Inspector, who has fallen into his ill-graces. One of this man's juniors has been promoted to a higher grade, and a new man—a white-skinned one—has been appointed to the first grade of Sub-Inspectors.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

SANSODHINI,
Aug. 24th, 1888.

14. A correspondent of the *Sansodhini*, of the 24th August, says that Prasanna Babu, mohurir in the Cox's Bazar Court, has behaved shamefully. The writer feels ashamed to state publicly what he has done, and requests the authorities to enquire.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 29th, 1888.

15. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th August, thinks that Mr. Luttman-Johnson, Judge of the Assam Valley, is too sensible a man to have made the statement ascribed to him, namely, that as he can do without the services of pleaders, he will allow no practitioner of that class to appear in any of the Courts within the districts under his jurisdiction. However, as there is something in the very soil of India which exercises a demoralizing influence upon even the best of Englishmen, the statement may, after all, have been made by Mr. Luttman-Johnson. The point should be, therefore, enquired into.

SAHACHAR.

16. The same paper has heard it rumoured that Mr. Abdul Kader, Deputy Magistrate of Contai, has freely contracted debts among people living in that subdivision. There should be an enquiry, and if the rumour is found to be correct, the Deputy Magistrate ought to be punished. The writer is for punishing all official offenders, irrespective of caste, creed and colour, and, unlike the Editor of the *Englishman* newspaper, he has no favoured class of officers whom he would support through thick and thin and exempt from punishment.

SURABHI & PATÁKA,
Aug. 30th, 1888.

17. The *Surabhi and Patáka* of the 30th August, referring to the case of Mr. Lawton, the Manager of a coolie depôt in Hazaribagh, who claimed to be tried by the Calcutta High Court on the ground of his being a European British subject, observes as follows:—

Mr. Lawton ought to be tried at Hazaribagh. For, whether convicted or not, a demon in human shape as he is, he requires to be subjected to the trouble and expense of a journey from Calcutta to Hazaribagh. The man ought to be taught a good lesson for having arrogated to himself an importance which does not belong to him, and for having played the *role* of a true Englishman, though only a Eurasian by birth. There is no necessity whatever for appointing a special sessions, as the High Court proposes to do, for the trial of Mr. Lawton and for showing him special favour in this way. And considering that Mr. Lawton has ill-treated hundreds of coolies in his jail-like depôt, it is but just that he should be made to taste of the sweets of *hajut* for some time.

Besides, it is time that something was done to put down the practice of allowing pretenders to English birth to be tried like real British-born subjects. Let a rule be made to the effect that in no case should a man, calling himself a European British subject, be considered as such unless he satisfactorily proves his statement to that effect.

18. The *Pratikar*, of the 31st August, makes the following observations on the recent case in Mr. Marsden's Court involving the question of the attendance of purdanashin ladies in Criminal Courts for the purpose of giving evidence (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 25th August 1888, paragraph 20). It is really alarming to think that the duty of preserving our honour and *izzat* is entrusted to men who are utterly devoid of common sense. But who is there to take notice of it or to devise remedies? Our rulers are men who possess no knowledge of our manners and customs and religious and social practices. Well, if natives are not considered fit for employment in the public service if they do not know the English language and literature and English manners and customs, why are not Englishmen deemed equally unfit if they do not possess a thorough acquaintance with the language of the country and with native manners and customs? That Mr. Marsden ordered the attendance of Dina Tarini in his Court is simply because Mr. Marsden is an Englishman utterly unacquainted with native manners and customs. And Mr. Marsden's ignorance of the country made it necessary for Dina Tarini to have recourse to the costly process of moving the High Court in the matter. Surely, people of this country would not have had to seek the protection of the High Court at every step if they had got good Judges in the lower courts to dispense justice to them. Surely, Government does not mean to say that public appointments in this country are intended solely for the benefit of worthless Englishmen. It is therefore high time that Government should shake off its indifference and adopt proper measures for the improvement of the judicial administration.

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 31st, 1888.

19. The *Samaya*, of the 31st August, asks the Lieutenant-Governor to enquire into the proceedings of Baboo Kali Charan Ghosh, Deputy Collector of Alipore, in connection with the valuation of land taken up for the Kidderpore Docks.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 31st, 1888.

20. The *Education Gazette*, of the 31st August, referring to the *Som Prakash* newspaper's proposal that summonses should be served in registered covers (see Report on Native Papers for week ending 1st September 1888, paragraph 16), says that such a system of serving summonses may be even more objectionable than the present one. For, if in any contested case, objection is taken that the registration receipt has been signed by some other person than the person summoned, it will be difficult, in the absence of eye-witnesses, to prove service of summons.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Aug. 31st, 1888.

21. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 1st September, says that the town of Chatra is an important station in Hazaribagh, and the Munsif of that place has to try civil as well as criminal cases. But the present Munsif does not know English, and writes his judgments in Urdu. And as the records of his Court and those of the local municipality are kept in English, he has to depend a little too much on his *amlas*. Moreover, he possesses only third class magisterial powers, which is the reason that the people within his jurisdiction have to go to distant places for the trial of important criminal cases. It is therefore desirable to transfer him elsewhere, and put an English-knowing Munsif in his place.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 1st, 1888.

22. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 2nd September says that one day, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the Deputy Magistrate of Munsigunge, Dacca, said in open Court that he would hear the cases fixed for that day after 12 o'clock noon. Thereupon the muktears left the Court.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Sept. 2nd, 1888.

But before they returned the Deputy Magistrate cleared his file. Some of the suitors who were put to loss in consequence of this capriciousness of the Magistrate put in affidavits with the view of getting their cases restored, but their affidavits were rejected. The Deputy Magistrate should be removed from Munsigunge.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 3rd, 1888.

23. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 3rd September, says that now hat Mr. Power, Government pleader, Madras High Court, has taken leave, a Madrasi pleader ought to be appointed to act for him. As natives have been appointed Government pleaders in Calcutta and Bombay, there is no reason why the same thing should not be done in Madras. It therefore thoroughly sympathises with the efforts of the native members of the Madras bar to get a native appointed in place of Mr. Power.

(d)—Education.

SANSODHINI,
Aug. 24th, 1888.

24. The *Sansodhini*, of the 24th August, requests Baboo Dina Nath Sen, the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, to carry out the following suggestions in connection with the Middle English, Middle Vernacular, and Upper Primary Scholarship Examinations:—

(1) As errors and vagaries undoubtedly occur in valuing answer-papers at these examinations, there should be a head examiner, as at the Entrance Examination, to check the valuations. And an additional fee of eight annas may be taken from each candidate in order to pay such head examiner.

(2) The number of examiners should also be increased, and no examiner should be allowed to examine more than 900 answer papers in one month. The writer personally knows that some years ago, an examiner in literature examined nearly 2,000 answer papers in seven or eight days. Examinations conducted in such haste cannot but lead to many and serious errors.

AL PUNCH,
Aug. 27th, 1888.

25. *Al Punch*, of the 27th August, says that the reduction of the travelling allowances of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools will make them perform their work in a perfunctory manner. The Sub-Inspectors are a class of deserving and hard-working officers, and Government should favourably consider their case in this respect.

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
Aug. 28th, 1888.

26. The *Chattal Gazette*, of the 28th August, complains that the inspecting pundits of Chittagong have not received pay for the last six months. The existing rule of directing payment every three months causes great inconvenience to the inspecting pundits, who are mostly poor men unable to carry their families through three months upon one receipt of pay. The better plan would be to pay their salaries every month, and their allowances every three months. The attention of the Chittagong District Board is drawn to the subject.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 29th, 1888.

27. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th August, says that it is clear, from the gradual extension of the control of the District Boards over all classes of schools in this country, that Government contemplates withdrawing itself wholly from the cause of education, and apprehends that this policy of withdrawal will ultimately lead to the undue curtailment of Government's educational grant.

28. The same paper observes that, as all the native gentlemen who have been appointed Inspectors of Schools have proved successful, it is glad to learn that it has been proposed to make their maximum pay Rs. 800 a month. This increase will have the effect of enhancing the dignity of the Education Department and of the officers in question, as well as of widening the prospects of the higher officers in the Educational service of Government.

SARADHAR

29. The *Grāmvasī*, of the 31st August, asks Government to make a grant to the flourishing middle English school at Syampur-Gonespur, in the Uluberia sub-division, and thus to contribute to its permanence.

GRAMVASI,
Aug. 31st, 1888.A middle English school in the
Uluberia sub-division, district
Howrah.

30. Baboo Joy Krishna Mitra, a correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 1st September, says that some daughters of prostitutes have got admission into the female class of the Campbell Medical School. Some-

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 1st, 1888.Female students in the Camp-
bell Medical School, Calcutta.

time ago the correspondent represented to the authorities that a prostitute and a prostitute's daughter had been admitted into the female classes opened expressly for respectable ladies, and they were thereupon expelled. Sometime after the correspondent informed the authorities that another girl of a questionable character had been admitted, but the authorities have not as yet turned her out. She has been admitted under the impression that she is a respectable lady. That, however, is a wrong impression, as the following particulars will show:—

The name of the girl is Kiran Sashi, and she lives in Bhowanipore. She says that she is a Brahmin's daughter; but it has been ascertained on enquiry that her father was a Brahmin and her mother a Sudrani. She is not less than 17 years of age, and she calls herself a spinster. But it will be found upon enquiry that she is a married girl, her husband being Sarat Chander Ghatak, of Dacca. Husband and wife lived for some time at Kalighat. Her husband then wanted to take her to Dacca, but the girl was unwilling to go, and a great row ensued. Both husband and wife were thereupon taken to the Bhowanipore thana, and Kiran Sashi was permitted to stay at Bhowanipore with her mother and grandmother. The special diary of the Bhowanipore thana relating to this case will show what respectability is possessed by this girl, Kiran Sashi. Baboo Akhoy Kumar Banerjee was Inspector of the Bhowanipore thana when this case occurred, and it was he who was entrusted with its enquiry. It is therefore passing strange that the same Akhoy Baboo has now granted a certificate of good moral character and respectability to Kiran Sashi. But is Akhoy Baboo prepared to say that the story of Kiran Sashi here related is not a true one? And has the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School and the Director of Public Instruction inquired into the character and respectability of Kiran Sashi?

There are also some female students in the midwifery class who do not bear a good moral character. One of them, a Hindu widow, fell in love with her husband's brother shortly after her husband's death, and left her father-in-law's house in disgrace. Her husband's brother says that he has married her under the Widow Marriage Act. He has, however, another wife living. All this has been reported to the Superintendent of the Campbell School, and his decision in the matter is awaited with interest.

31. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 3rd September, thanks Sir Steuart Bayley for his introduction of *Chikitsā Byabastha* by Moulavi Asdar Ali, Assistant Surgeon, as a text-book in the Patna Medical School, and for his award of a prize of Rs. 500 to the author of the book. It is thus that rulers should encourage learning.

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 3rd, 1888.Sir Steuart Bayley's encouragement
of learning.

SAR PRAKASH.

32. The same paper thinks that Mr. Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has deserved the thanks of the public for having caused a treatise on agriculture to be written and introduced as a text-book in the schools within his jurisdiction.

(c)—*Local Self-Government and municipal administration.*

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Aug. 27th, 1888.

33. The *Sar Sudhanidhi*, of the 27th August, says that half the income of the Calcutta Municipality is derived from Barabazar, and yet the municipal authorities pay no attention to the improvement of that quarter of the town.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 28th, 1888.

34. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 28th August, says that the Municipal Commissioners of Bankura, though indifferent in the matter of removing local wants, are very apt to waste public money. For instance, instead of building a pucca house for the accommodation of the Assistant Surgeon of the local municipal hospital, a thing which, considering the cheapness of labour and of building materials in these parts, they could have done at a moderate cost, they have wasted much public money by constructing a tiled house, which has already become uninhabitable in consequence of the recent rains.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

35. A correspondent of the same paper is at a loss to see why the mere assignment of a separate bathing ghât for Mahomedans in Santipur should give rise to so much ill-feeling between them and their Hindu neighbours.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 29th, 1888.

36. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th August, says that in attacking the Chairman of the Serampore Municipality, and advising the Municipal Commissioners of Serampore to remove him from his office, Dr. Lidderdale, the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, has arrogated to himself powers which do not belong to him. He has, in fact, behaved himself in a manner in which even the Lieutenant-Governor and Divisional Commissioners and other officers who can lawfully exercise control over municipalities would have considered it improper to behave. For this action of Dr. Lidderdale, he ought to be punished by Sir Stuart Bayley. Again, the charges which Dr. Lidderdale has laid at the door of the Serampore Municipality are without any foundation. It is true that cholera now and then visits Serampore. But that is no proof that the municipal authorities of that place are negligent in the performance of their duty. There is hardly a place in the country which is free from cholera visitations. Dr. Lidderdale's attack upon the Serampore Municipality ought to make Lord Dufferin think twice before he gives effect to his scheme, regarding the creation of Provincial Sanitary Boards. If a man like Dr. Lidderdale, who has absolutely no power over municipalities, can interfere with them in this way, what guarantee is there that the proposed Boards invested, as they will be, with a controlling power over municipalities, will not interfere with their working in a much worse form? The Commissioners of the Serampore Municipality owe it to themselves to protest in a public meeting against the unjust aspersions cast upon their Chairman by Dr. Lidderdale.

SAHACHAR.

37. The same paper cannot see what harm the Santipore Municipality has done by assigning a separate bathing ghât for the local Mahomedan population. It seems that some Mahomedans of the place want to bathe in the ghât assigned for the Hindus, and the *Brahmo paper Sanjivani* thinks that these people ought to memorialise the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject. Perhaps the contemporary thinks that it is by means like these that caste should be demolished in India.

38. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 29th August, says that the road passing in front of the house of Baboo Kishory Mohon Chowdhry, Municipal Commissioner for Ghoramara, and leading to the house of Baboo Bhuban Mohon Moitra, the well-known local pleader, is urgently in need of repair. A large number of people use this road, and the Municipal Commissioners should therefore attend to it.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Aug. 29th, 1888.

39. The *Samaya*, of the 31st August, says that, before the introduction of Local Self-Government into this country by Lord Ripon, the work which is now done by municipalities used to be done by the officers of Government. And though those officers were often guilty of gross negligence in its performance, nobody seems to have ever taken them to task for it. But directly the work in question was made over to the municipalities, the officers of Government began to sit in judgment over them, and to criticise their work in a most hostile and captious spirit. These judges of municipal work often forget that the municipalities are really pressed for money for sanitary and other municipal purposes. Dr. Lidderdale's Minute on the Serampore Municipality is next referred to and condemned, and Municipal Commissioners all over the country are asked to be very particular in the discharge of their duties, so that their enemies get no handle for adverse comment upon them and their work.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 31st, 1888.

40. The same paper, referring to the fall of several houses in Calcutta in consequence of the recent heavy rainfall, says that it is the duty of the Calcutta Municipality to see that no house in the city is allowed to remain in a dangerous state.

SAMAYA.

41. The *Grāmvasī*, of the 31st August, asks the Local Board of Uluberia to construct rest-houses on both sides of the ferry between Khadinan and Bansberia, in the Uluberia sub-division.

GRAMVASI,
Aug. 31st, 1888.

42. A correspondent of the *Bangabāsī*, of the 1st September, says that the Mahomedans of Santipur are angry with their Municipal Commissioners for assigning for their use a separate bathing ghât with a signboard bearing the words—"Bathing ghât for Mahomedans." At the bathing ghât for Hindus is a signboard bearing only the words—"Bathing ghât for males," as if the word—"Males" can mean only Hindu males and not Mahomedan males. This is certainly invidious and well calculated to offend Mahomedan feeling. The whole affair would be set right by removing the present signboard at the bathing ghât for Hindu males, and putting up in its place a signboard bearing only the words—Bathing ghât for Hindus. And as the Mahomedans of Santipur have themselves applied to the Commissioners to change the signboard in this way, it is hoped that the required change will be made. By the bye it is worth inquiring why the application of the Santipur Mahomedans on this subject has not been found in the office of the municipality.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 1st, 1888.

43. The *Dainik and Samâchâr Chandrikâ*, of the 2nd September, says that, if Dr. Lidderdale had advised the Commissioners of the Serampore Municipality on sanitary matters in a friendly spirit, he would have deserved the thanks of the public. But instead of doing so, he has conducted himself in a manner which makes the public suspect that he may have some private grudge to satisfy against Dr. Mittra, the Chairman of the Municipality.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 2nd, 1888.

It behoves native gentlemen to keep themselves aloof from Local Self-Government in this country, so long as they find themselves liable to be insulted by Government officers for their disinterested labours in behalf of the public.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Sept. 2nd, 1888.

44. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 2nd September, says that some of the proceedings of the Munshigunge Local Board are very peculiar. While they have constructed roads to privies and latrines in the village of Sonorong, where some Munsifs and Deputy Magistrates reside, there are many other villages within their jurisdiction wherein they do not even make roads for general use.

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 3rd, 1888.

45. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 3rd September, referring to the accumulation of water in the streets of Calcutta on the occasion of the last heavy rainfall, says that so much water could not have accumulated if the municipality had employed a larger number of dhangurs to keep all the gratings in the streets open during and after the showers. So it seems that the Municipal authorities are alone responsible for the loss and inconvenience caused to the townspeople by the submerging of the streets on the 24th August.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Sept. 3rd, 1888.

46. The *Navavibhakar Sādhārani*, of the 3rd September, says that the Self-Government in the Hooghli district. Hooghli District Board, which has an annual income of only Rs. 2,12,185, should not spend so much as Rs. 16,146 on establishment charges. If it can reduce this expenditure, it will be able to entertain the services of a competent Health Officer. An experienced Health Officer would be able to arrange for the supply of good drinking-water. One Health Officer cannot be sufficient for a whole district. But one Health Officer would certainly be better than no Health Officer.

At present only those villages, in which members of Local Boards live or reside derive any benefit in return for the money which they pay in the shape of road-cess. The people of other villages have to wade through mud and water in the rainy season. If the District Board is convinced of this, it should point out to Government that Local Boards cannot be safely entrusted with the management of roads so long as Union Committees are not established. District Boards will do little good work if they act in the spirit of mutual admiration societies.

The District Board's report does not show the number of pathsalas under the control of the Local Boards, and the expenditure incurred on their account. It does not also state how many persons of school-going age received instruction during the year.

The President of the District Board, Mr. Toynbee, has made the people of his district, and not the Local Boards, responsible for the failure of the scheme for supplying good drinking-water. But when one considers that there are many well-to-do people, such as zemindars, pleaders and mukhtears, on the Local Board, and that none of these men have set an example to others in this way by placing their own tanks at the disposal of the District Board, one cannot help feeling the injustice of laying upon the people of the district all blame in this respect.

It is very important to fix the term for which the members of the District and Local Boards should remain in office.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

47. The same paper says that the reply given by the Commissioners of the Serampore Municipality to Dr. Lidderdale's letter leaves nothing to desire. The writer would like to ask the Doctor who takes a large amount of public money every year in the shape of salary, what he has done or is doing to put a stop to the terrible ravages of malaria which depopulate whole villages every year.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 28th, 1888.

48. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 28th August, says that on Friday last the Commissioner of Burdwan disposed of in two hours no less than 27 appeals for setting aside auction Appeals against revenue sales in the district of Burdwan.

sales of estates; 25 of these appeals were dismissed. Some of these appeals were preferred on the ground that the amount of the arrear for which estates had been sold was not more than five or eight annas. In one instance, a man who had sent his revenue in due time, put down by mistake, on the money-order coupon, the towji number of an estate for which revenue had been already paid, and the estate for which revenue was actually due was sold by auction. The man, on perceiving his mistake, appealed against the sale, but his appeal was dismissed. Have not the parties in these cases, good reason to complain of grave injustice? For the purpose of putting an end to these acts of injustice, Government should abolish section 26 of Act XI of 1859.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

49. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 20th August, hopes that the petition presented by the Sherpore Landholders' Association to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his visit to Mymensingh, praying for the extension of the Mymensingh Railway line, will be favourably considered.

CHARUVARTA,
Aug. 20th, 1888.

50. The *Grámvási*, of the 31st August, says that, as the embankment on one side of the khal at Madaria in the Uluberia sub-division has, by coming into the possession of Government, made the people on that side of the khal safe against floods, so it is desirable that Government should take possession of the embankment on the other side of the khal, and make the people on that side equally safe against floods.

GRAMVASI,
Aug. 31st, 1888.

Female passengers at the Ranaghat railway station.

51. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 1st September, complains that there is no waiting-room and retiring accommodation for female passengers at the Ranaghat junction. Ranaghat being a junction station, passengers have often to wait there very long, and a waiting-room for female passengers at that station is therefore urgently needed. The matter has been several times brought to the notice of the authorities, but to no purpose.

BANGABASI,
Sept. 1st, 1888.

The southern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

52. Another correspondent of the same paper says that, in consequence of the two trains from Diamond Harbour and Matla meeting at the Sonarpore station in the southern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, passengers have to wait a considerable time at that station for the purpose of changing carriages. There should therefore be at that station a bathroom and a waiting-room for female passengers. There are also no sheds over the Matla and Diamond Harbour stations platforms, and passengers are consequently subjected to great inconvenience at all seasons of the year.

BANGABASI.

The coming Railway Conference.

53. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st September, presses the following points upon the attention of the coming Railway Conference:—

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 1st, 1888.

(a.) Of 95,500,000 passengers who travelled by rail last year, 92,950,150 were third class passengers. This means that the Railway Companies derive the largest portion of their incomes from passengers of that class. But it is notorious that they do nothing to increase their comfort and convenience. The inconveniences to which third class passengers are subjected are many, and may be shortly enumerated in the following manner:—

(1.) Inconvenience in purchasing tickets. The writer has himself seen third class passengers suffer endless trouble in purchasing tickets at the Calcutta and Goalundo stations.

They cannot get tickets easily without paying some gratification to the police constables stationed near the ticket boxes. Similar inconvenience in purchasing tickets is experienced in other stations also.

(2.) Overcrowding in third class carriages. Passengers are forced or squeezed into these carriages like herds of cattle, and their sufferings in the sultry season are consequently unbearable.

(3.) Third class passengers are insulted at every step by the railway police, the guards and the ticket collectors.

(4.) Third class passengers are subjected to inconceivable hardship on every festive occasion, when, in consequence of an extraordinarily large influx of pilgrims wanting to travel by rail, they are forced even into goods waggons like herds of cattle.

(5.) Third class carriages are not properly lighted at night, and sometimes they are not lighted at all.

(b.) A large number of reforms have still to be made in the interest of female passengers.

(1.) The Eastern Bengal Railway provides female carriages, but at least two compartments of such carriages should be reserved for the use of the male relatives of the female passengers.

(2.) Every female carriage should be provided with a bath-room.

(3.) Respectable female passengers are put to great hardship and inconvenience for the want of waiting-rooms at the stations. There should be a waiting-room for them at every station.

(c.) The latrines at the large stations for the use of native passengers are not so made as to meet all the requirements of decency. People using these latrines cannot help seeing each other.

(d.) Drinking water is not supplied in some of the stations on the East Indian Railway line, and is not supplied in most of the railway stations on the Eastern Bengal, Central Bengal, and Northern Bengal lines.

(e.) A person desirous of reserving a carriage is now required to give 48 hours' notice. This rule should be modified. Six hours' notice ought to be sufficient for the purpose.

(f.) Intermediate class passengers may enjoy more comfort if intermediate class carriages in other railways are provided with bunks similar to those which are provided in intermediate class carriages on the East Indian line.

(g.) It is astonishing to find that the Conference seriously proposes to consider whether or no there should be henceforward only two classes of railway carriages, the first and the third. Respectable natives, not in affluent circumstances, make use of intermediate carriages, and a few among them travel second class, in order to keep themselves at the distance required by social custom and opinion from the lower castes and poorer people travelling in third class carriages. The proposal to abolish the second and intermediate classes should therefore elicit the strongest and most emphatic opposition in all parts of the country.

The Railway authorities do not, as a rule, do anything to increase the comfort and convenience of the class of passengers who pay them most largely. They are, in fact, always busy in providing comforts for their 1st class passengers, whilst they systematically overlook the commonest requirements of 9,29,00,000 passengers. It is therefore earnestly hoped that the coming Railway Conference will do something to remove the reproach which

must attach to railways which deal so unjustly by the great majority of their passengers.

SANJIVANI.

54. A correspondent of the same paper is glad to find that the account of the Sultanpore accident given in a previous issue of this paper (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 25th August 1888, paragraph 39) has attracted the notice of Baboo Nanda Krishna Bose, the Officiating Magistrate of Bogra. Baboo Nanda Krishna has written officially to Baboo Jadab Chandra Bagchi asking him to let him know what he knows about the accident. Baboo Nanda Krishna has not, however, written to Baboos Radhika Prasad Pal and Radha Ballabh Chakravarti, passengers by the ill-fated train, for information. He has not done so probably because he does not know their address. Their address is therefore given as follows:—

The Sultanpore accident.

1. Baboo Radhika Prasad Pal, Saldanga post-office, district Julpigoree.
2. Baboo Radha Ballabh Chakravarti, Debigunge post-office, district Julpigoree.

The writer has received information to the effect that several persons who were injured in the accident are now residing in Julpigoree. The writer also forgot to mention in his first letter that no light was placed at the scene of the occurrence.

55. Another correspondent, of the same paper, says that the Ranaghat-Santipore road is urgently in need of repair, and hopes that the District Engineer of Nuddea will soon repair it.

SANJIVANI.

The Ranaghat-Santipore road.

56. Another correspondent, of the same paper, complains of the want of a road from Bajitpore Ghat on the Ichamati river, *via* Aismali to the Gangna station, on the Central Bengal Railway line. The construction of a road between those places will facilitate trade and benefit railway passengers. The writer is glad to find that attempts are being privately made to raise money for the construction of this road, and he therefore expresses the earnest hope that Mr. Currie, the Manager of the Central Bengal Railway, will contribute liberally towards this object.

SANJIVANI.

A road from Aismali to the Gangna station on the Central Bengal Railway.

57. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 2nd September, is glad that three memorials asking for the extension of the Mymensingh Railway to three different places in Mymensingh have been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor by the people of that district. But as none of the proposed lines has any chance of being worked at a profit, so long as the Dacca-Goalundo line remains unconstructed, the memorialists should first endeavour to get the last mentioned line sanctioned by Government.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Sept. 2nd, 1888

The Dacca-Goalundo line.

58. The *Som Prakash*, of the 3rd September, draws the attention of the Railway Conference to the following points:—

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 3rd, 1888.

The Railway Conference.

1. The insult to which respectable native gentlemen, travelling in first and second class railway carriages, are often subjected by European and Eurasian passengers.
2. Inconveniences of third class passengers.
3. Want of more than one place for the sale of tickets.
4. Want of more than one booking office.
5. The absence of waiting-rooms for native gentlemen and ladies at the railway stations.

The proposal to abolish intermediate carriages is then referred to and opposed.

(h)—General.

ARYA DARPAN,
Aug. 24th, 1888.

59. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 24th August, says that Sir Stuart Bayley has imported a life and a vigour into the administration, of which little or nothing could be found under Sir Rivers Thompson.

The spirit of justice and loving sympathy with the people, which mark all His Honour's acts have stimulated all his officers to a prompt and careful performance of their duties. This is shown by the promptitude with which the Bagirhat officers, in the district of Khulna, have taken measures to put a stop to the lawlessness which has been reigning there for some time past. In consideration of all this, Sir Stuart is requested to reorganise the Police Department. For the police of this province has become so wicked, that it may be doubted whether they or budmashes commit more oppression.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 31st 1888.

60. The *Samaya*, of the 31st August, referring to the rumour that Government intends to reimpose the import duties on all articles except cotton and silk fabrics, says that the revival of the import duties will meet with its approval only if it is attended with the abolition of the income-tax.

SAMAYA.

61. The same paper says that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces must be a man of a peculiar temperament to have felt glad at the increased sale of stamps within his jurisdiction, instead of being struck by the increased hardship and misery of the agricultural population of which that sale is an index.

SULABH SAMACHAR
AND KUSHDAHA,
Aug. 31st, 1888.

62. The *Sulabh Samachar and Kushdaha*, of the 31st August, thus addresses the English rulers of India—

The English Government in India. It is idle to expect that we shall gain your confidence when we have not been able to do so by giving so many proofs of our loyalty to you. You yourselves praise Indian loyalty both in England and in India, and the Indians too are ever ready to sacrifice their lives and property for your sake. Why then do you show such distrust of the Indians in all your acts? Tell us plainly what your grounds for distrusting are, so that we may try to remove those grounds.

We ourselves find no reason for which we can be distrusted. If you carefully consider the matter, you will see that you are from some groundless fear ill-treating us by tying us hand and foot!

You are foreigners in this country, and you cannot, therefore, do without the help of the natives in your administration of this country. This is the only reason why you employ a few natives in your service. Say, why you are so unwilling to entrust natives with the duties of responsible offices, in spite of their fitness to discharge those duties to your satisfaction.

You have employed some natives in your service as soldiers. But why do you make such distinction between your English and your native soldiers? So long as English soldiers used Martini-Henri rifles, so long you gave only Snider guns to your native soldiers. And now that native soldiers have been furnished with Martini-Henri rifles, you have armed your English soldiers with Breech-loading rifles. Your good name would have remained unsullied if you had given Breech-loaders to your native soldiers too. What the Cossack is in the Russian army that the Gurkha is in your Indian army, and what the Scotch Highlander is in the British army that the Sikh soldier is in your Indian army. Who does not know that the Sikh soldier is the glory of the Indian army, and that the Sikh is most forward in sacrificing his life for your sake in the midst of the enemy's fire? Why do you then treat them in this manner?

Again, of all the natives of India, you dislike Bengalis most. The natives of other parts of India can keep at least blunt swords and broken guns for self-defence. But though the Bengalis are attacked by rabid jackals, and their cattle is devoured by tigers, they are not allowed to keep even pointed bits of iron for self-defence ! Why do you distrust the Bengalis so much ? It is now 150 years since you came to this country. Consult the history of this period, and see if you can find a single instance in which the Bengalis have wished ill to you or conspired against you. Do you not remember that it was the Bengalis who, being unable to bear Mahomedan oppression, invited you of their own accord and seated you on the throne of Murshidabad ? And are you now rewarding the Bengalis in this manner for their past services ?

The Bengalis do not want arms with a view of waging war, and they are, as you must know well yourselves, the most harmless people in the world. Where will they then enjoy peace if they are thus harassed by the ravages of wild animals under your civilized rule ? Do not distrust us.

63. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 1st September, reports the prevalence of fever at Golaghat, in Assam, and says that the Golaghat Charitable Dispensary, from which the Golaghat people ordinarily receive all that they require in the shape of medical help, is, by reason of its scanty and insufficient supply of medicines, now failing to meet the requirements of the fever-stricken population of Golaghat. It is hoped that the Chief Commissioner of Assam will direct a large supply of medicines to the dispensary in question.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 1st, 1888.

64. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 2nd September, relates the following case as illustrating how far Civilian high-handedness can go :—

DACCA PRAKASH,
Sept. 2nd, 1888.

On the 17th August last, some Hindus of Dinapore objected to the Mahomedans of that place slaughtering cows in mosques adjoining their houses. Their objection was, however, overruled, and cows were actually slaughtered in those mosques. On the day following the slaughter, a hog's head was found suspended at the gate of a Mahomedan. On being informed of this, the Magistrate, Mr. Wordsworth, hit upon a novel method of detecting the perpetrators of the sacrilege. He ordered two cows to be slaughtered in the public street, thinking that the men implicated in the hog affair, would naturally take much offence at this and lead to their own detection by raising a howl about it.

But the novel expedient failed, and the Magistrate had recourse to another method. He asked the person at whose house-door the hog's head was suspended to name the person or persons whom he himself suspected. The man named a respectable Hindu merchant of the place, and him the Magistrate at once arrested.

65. The *Naravibhakar Sadharani*, of the 3rd September, makes the following remarks on the annual report on the administration of the Burdwan Division for 1887-88, and the Government's Resolution thereon :—

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Sept. 3rd, 1888.

1. The writer cannot agree with the Commissioner in thinking that the health of the division was on the whole good during the year under review. People suffered greatly from fever during the year, although mortality was not high.

2. The Commissioner has referred to the opinion expressed by District Magistrates that the condition of the people has improved, and that they now live in good style. It is true that outwardly the people now look better off than before ; but it is very much to be doubted whether they are really better off. It is certain that the middle class, with the exception of those who are in service, are now in great distress.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has disagreed, and rightly, in the opinion expressed by Mr. Westmacott that it is not necessary to spend money on the construction of roads within villages. It is to be hoped that Mr. Westmacott will not, after this, venture to protest against the construction of such roads.

In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor is heartily thanked for the kindly eye he keeps upon the people committed to his care.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 30th, 1888.

66. The *Surabhi* and *Patáká*, of the 30th August, referring to the case of Dina Tarini Devi before the Court of Mr. Marsden, the Calcutta Presidency Magistrate, observes as follows :—

In this case it has been contended by Mr. Marsden that sections 503 and 504 of the Criminal Procedure Code do not require a Magistrate to examine witnesses on commission. If this is a right view of the matter, then, having regard to the custom of the country, the law on this subject should be changed, and provision should be distinctly made exempting zenana ladies from appearance in Court to give evidence in criminal cases.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BANGABASTI,
Sept. 1st, 1888.

67. The *Bangabásti*, of the 1st September, referring to the rumour that Lord Landsdowne will, after his arrival in India, decide the question whether or not Mr. Plowden should continue in his office as Resident of Cashmir, says that it is not easy to see why such an arrangement has been made in regard to Mr. Plowden. Why is Mr. Plowden kept in Cashmir any longer when it is clear that affairs in that State will not improve so long as he remains there?

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

CHARUVARTA,
Aug. 20th, 1888.

68. The Bhowanipore correspondent of the *Charu ártá*, of the 20th August, says that the prospects of the crops in Mymensingh are not hopeful. Both zemindars and ryots are in great difficulty. The jute crop has not grown at all in Kaurat, Michidanga, Guvkhai, Khandulira, Shamgunge, Pabye, Purvadhala, Narayandahar, and other villages near Bhowanipore. The transplanted paddy seedlings have been destroyed by excessive rain. Of the *aus* crop, not more than an 8-anna portion is expected to be reaped.

SANSODHINI,
Aug. 24th, 1888.

69. The *Sansodhini*, of the 24th August, says that excessive rainfall has damaged the *aus* crop, and caused the winter crops to rot in the fields.

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
Aug. 28th, 1888.

70. The *Chattal Gazette*, of the 28th August, says that excessive rainfall in Chittagong has injured the *aus* crop. Stored paddy is rotting on account of the ground under the barns getting wet. Seven cows have been drowned in Langal Mora, a village on the north of Chittagong, and two boys have been drowned in Hathazari. The road from Hathazari to Rouzan is washed away. Most of the schools and pathsalas have been closed. The people are in great distress.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 28th, 1888.

71. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 28th August, says that the flood in the river Damooda, caused by the recent rainfall, has done incalculable mischief to hundreds of villages on the right bank of the river near Jankuli. All pasture lands are submerged, and crops and houses are destroyed. And the

consequence of all this has been that the people are suffering from a new outbreak of fever, and cattle are dying for want of fodder. This state of things under a Government which plumes itself upon its civilization and love for its subjects is really shameful.

Condition of the crops in Bengal.

72. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 30th, 1888.

30th August, referring to the late rains all over Bengal, observes as follows:—

“As the fields flooded by the rains still remain under water, all agricultural operations are at a standstill. Even the transplantation of paddy seedlings has not yet commenced in many places. Agriculturists are everywhere dropping their heads in sorrow and anxiety. The price of rice is everywhere increasing. And unless precautionary measures are taken in time, a great calamity will overtake the country.

73. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 31st August, writing from

SAMAYA,
Aug. 31st, 1888.

Distress in the Jehanabad sub-division.

Apati, a village in the Jehanabad sub-division, district Hughli, complains of the mischief done to that village and about 15 to 20

other villages by the recent flood in the river Damudar, and of the indifference of Government in the matter of preventing these floods by constructing embankments in the face of repeated representations made to it showing the necessity of such embankments. The inaction of Government in the matter is really astonishing. It is hoped that Sir Steuart Bayley will take steps to relieve the distress occasioned by the flood.

74. The *Grámvási*, of the 31st August, says that the excessive rain of

GRAMVASI,
Aug. 31st, 1888.

The condition of the Uluberia sub-division, district Howrah.

the 24th August last has submerged most of the fields in the Uluberia sub-division, and consequently done much damage to the crops.

The rivers and khals through which the water of the sub-division escapes being full, great obstruction has been caused to the outflow of the water in the fields. The price of rice is increasing and cases of fever are heard of.

75. The *Sulabh Samáchar and Kushdaha*, of the 31st August, says

SULABH SAMACHAR &
KUSHDAHA,
Aug. 31st, 1888.

Cultivation in Nuddea and Jessore.

that, on account of the recent excessive rainfall, the rivers in Nuddea and Jessore have

risen very high. The *aus* paddy and the jute, indigo and *kalai* plants which grew on the banks of those rivers are therefore submerged. The cultivators are weeping and wailing.

76. The *Aryávarta*, of the 1st September, says that floods near the

ARYAVARTA,
Sept. 1st, 1888.

Floods in Behar.

Banamali hawk station on the Bengal and North-Western Railway in Behar have de-

vastated 12 villages. Sir Steuart Bayley is requested to relieve the sufferings of the distressed people.

77. The *Bangabási*, of the 1st September, says that, in its Resolu-

BANGABASI,
Sept. 1st, 1888.

Scarcity in Orissa.

tion on the Administration Report of the Orissa Division, Government has admitted the

existence of scarcity of food in Khurda, and in the Sudder sub-division of the district of Puri. Government seems to have persuaded itself, however, that the scarcity would soon be at an end. But reports received by the writer from the afflicted places make him unwilling to take so hopeful a view of the matter. Rice is selling at Angul at 10 seer per rupee. There is also distress in the Banki Estate.

78. A correspondent of the same paper says that excessive rainfall

BANGABASI.

Prospects of the crops at Barada in the 24-Pergunnahs.

at Baradah, a village in the Diamond Harbour sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs district, has led to the submerging of the crops in that part

of the country. It is feared that the entire paddy crop will be destroyed. The people are in great distress, and the price of rice has risen by one rupee per maund.

BANGABARI.

79. Another correspondent of the same paper says that Palang, a village in the Furreedpore district, is over-flooded. Water has entered men's houses, and the people are consequently in great distress. The price of rice has risen. The cattle are standing in water day and night, and are getting no fodder. Serpents, wild boars and jackals are entering people's houses. Many houses have come down.

BANGABARI.

80. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the floods in the Damudar, rushing through the breach at Jankuli, has devastated Gotan, Kotsimul, Atapur, Toirala, Damunna, Fatepur, Haripore, Bachanar, Barabynan, Tala, Malayapore, Bataspore and other villages in the Burdwan district. The current of the flood water in those villages was very strong and the villages have been submerged. The water has entered men's houses making them unfit for habitation. Some houses have been washed away and many have come down. The people have had to leave their homes and take shelter on the high banks of tanks, where cobra and other venomous snakes, wild boars, jackals and other wild animals have also taken refuge. The sufferings of the people know no bounds. Some of them have built bamboo platforms, or *machas*, on which they are living a most miserable life with their families. For want of firewood with which to cook, many are living on rice steeped in water. No communication is possible except by boat. Both young and old are crying in hunger. So dire a calamity would not have befallen the people if Government had repaired the breach at Jankuli in accordance with the hundred petitions made to it for its repair. It would be better for the people, however, if instead of slowly ruining them in this way, Government killed them all in one day by pressing bamboos down on their breasts. In the year in which occurred the Panjdeh affair, Lord Dufferin made the following declaration:—"If any Indian subject of mine, however poor, informs me of any real grievance I shall remove it."

The writer therefore addresses Lord Dufferin as follows:—

"Save us, My Lord! We have lost our houses, our lands, and all our other properties, and we are now about to lose our very lives. How long shall we suffer in this way under your just administration? Why should not the breach at Jankuli be repaired? Tell us upon what ground you are rejecting our many petitions for the repairing of that breach, and why you are indirectly killing us by refusing to repair it. How long shall we remain in this dreary waste? Circumstanced as we are, would it not be better for us to plunge with our wives and children into the swelling waters of the flooded Damodar, chanting the name of Hari, and with the name of Victoria as well as your own name on our lips?"

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 1st, 1888.

81. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 1st September says that the river near Ranaghat has risen very high, and may any day devastate the surrounding country. Indeed, the rising of the river threatens a flood similar to that of 1292 B. S. The cultivators are accordingly depressed, and the price of rice has risen. The Deputy Magistrate is requested to make a tour through the sub-division in order to see that no calamity befalls its inhabitants.

SANJIVANI.

82. Another correspondent of the same paper, says that the Damudar has, by overflowing its bank, devastated many villages in Burdwan. Men, cattle, crops, and houses have been washed away. The writer, with tears in his eyes, prays to the kindhearted Sir Steuart Bayley to relieve the distress of the thousands who have been reduced by the flood to a state of absolute destitution and unspeakable suffering.

83. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 3rd September, learns from a correspondent that the breach at Jankuli has led to the overflowing of 20 or 25 villages. Seven hundred houses have been submerged, and many cattle have been washed away. There has been also loss of human life. Many persons, who have been rendered houseless, are living on the sides of tanks, on trees, on *machas*, or bamboo platforms. But they are not safe even in this way, for many snakes have taken refuge at those places. Some are dying of starvation. Will not Government relieve the people in such distress?

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Sept. 3rd, 1888.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

84. The *Sansodhini*, of the 24th August, offers its heartfelt loyalty to Sir Steuart Bayley on the occasion of his visit to Chittagong, and asks Mr. Lyall, the popular Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, to avail himself of this occasion to get matters set in order for a speedy commencement of the Chittagong Railway line. Mr. Lyall should explain everything to His Honour, and obtain His Honour's sanction to the scheme on the spot.

SANSODHINI,
Aug. 24th, 1888.

85. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th August, referring to the Congress movement, observes as follows:—The prospects of the Congress movement are daily brightening. Madras has all along been in its favour, and the Mahomedans of Bombay have, after much discussion, promised to join it. And it may be safely predicted that the time must come when even the followers of Syud Ahmed of Aligarh will give up their attitude of hostility towards it. As for the party of Siva Prasad, it is hated alike by its friends and enemies.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 29th, 1888.

An English Judge on the Bengal Mussulmans.

86. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 30th August, publishes the following letter from a mofussil correspondent:—

SURABHI AND PATAKA,
Aug. 30th, 1888.

“The Judge of this place was very fond of the Mahomedans. A short time ago he left the place. While taking his departure from the station, he was asked by the Mahomedan Sheristadar of his Court and a respectable Mahomedan gentleman to continue to show towards their co-religionists the favour which he had hitherto shown to them. The Judge replied: ‘Your forefathers of the 7th generation were all Hindus. I heard that no Hindus, except those of very low castes, were converted to Mahomedanism. How can you then call yourselves Mahomedans, seeing that you have not been descended from the family of the Mogul Emperors? The Hindus are superior to you in intellectual culture. You are a set of *budzats*.’ The respectable Mahomedan replied—‘Huzoor, that is *budzabán*.’ The Judge retorted:—‘No, no, I am telling the truth, you are all *budzats*.’ Will not the speech of the Judge bring the Mussulmans to their senses?”

87. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 31st August, says that as Badanganj, a village within the jurisdiction of the thana Gaughat, in the district of Hooghli, is only some 8 or 10 miles

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Aug. 31st, 1888.

Tigers at Badanganj, in the district of Hooghli.

distant from the jungle at Bogri, in the district of Midnapore, it is often visited by tigers and other wild animals. The other day a large leopard came to the village creating quite a panic among the villagers, who, disarmed under the Arms Act, had absolutely no weapons with which to kill the beast. It was some days, therefore, before the tiger was killed by a shikari in the service of an Honorary Magistrate of Jehanabad. Circumstanced as the villagers are, if the provisions of the Arms Act are not somewhat relaxed in their favour, they must often fall a prey to wild beasts.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 1st, 1888.

88. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st September, says that a zenana hospital at Calcutta will be a very useful institution, and hopes that the rich men of the country will contribute liberally towards the fund which will be required to construct a building for the proposed hospital.

SANJIVANI.

89. Some Mahomedans of Pubna contradict in the same paper the statements which appeared in previous issues of this paper against Mr. Manisty, the Magistrate of Pubna (see Weekly Report on Native Papers, for the week ending the 28th July 1888, paragraph 26, and that of 11th August 1888, paragraph 20). They say that Mr. Manisty has not tried to create disunion between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of Pubna. Indeed, the relations between the two communities are most cordial. The Mahomedans are only dissatisfied with about half a dozen of the Hindu Municipal Commissioners, who seek only their own interests, neglect their duty, and entertain unfriendly feeling towards the Mahomedans. The Hindu rate-payers are also dissatisfied with them. It is not true that Mr. Manisty has dismissed all the Hindu stamp vendors and appointed Mahomedan vendors in their place. Mr. Manisty has appointed six vendors of whom three are Hindus and three Mahomedans. He has also dismissed one of the three Mahomedan vendors.

SANJIVANI.

90. A correspondent of the same paper contradicts the report published in the last issue of this paper regarding the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Furreedpore (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 1st September 1888, paragraph 75).

The owners of the huts removed them of their own accord, and were permitted to construct new huts in a more convenient locality. No official pressure was put upon the chowkidars to purchase new suits of uniform. They purchased uniforms at the bazar of their own accord, and the authorities, it is believed, know nothing about the matter.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Sept. 3rd, 1888.

91. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 3rd September, says that on the occasion of the recent *Janmastami* festival at Dacca, while the customary procession was passing along the streets, some European ladies and gentlemen occupied seats on the roof of a house and enjoyed the sight. They threw silver and copper coins among the crowd below, and were much amused to see the scrambling occasioned thereby among the beggars in the street. The Commissioner of the Division and Lady Bayley also joined in the sport. This was, however, a very painful spectacle to the writer, who was led to reflect as follows—

"Englishmen, you ought to bear in mind that what enables you to play in this manner with money wrung from the Indians by sucking their life blood dry is the very thing which has caused the pauperism and the misery which has brought together that crowd of beggars eager to pick up the coins which you are thus carelessly and in a mirthful and sportive spirit throwing among them."

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.
Sept. 3rd, 1888.

92. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 3rd September, says that the causing of disunion between Hindus and Mussulmans will always be regarded as one of the chief events of Lord Dufferin's administration. The short-sighted officials who are so glad of this disunion fail to see that the bitter race-antagonism which this policy of dividing Hindus from Mussulmans is calculated to produce will be a source of great danger to the Government itself. The patience of the Hindu is indeed proverbial, but there must be a limit even to the Hindu's patience.

The old Mussulman *Pir* of Aligurh is so obtuse that he really hopes to secure the favour of Government for his co-religionists by opposing the Congress. But the officials, who are inciting him to oppose the Congress, have not the least inclination to show undue favour to the Mussulmans. Government has plainly declared that, in making appointments to high posts, it will be guided only by considerations of fitness and ability, and that it has only directed its officers to see that the Mussulmans get a fair proportion of the clerkships and other inferior posts in its gift. Perhaps, however, the old *Pir* of Aligurh will not see what folly he is committing by creating disunion between the Hindus and the Mussulmans until his hope of securing high posts for his co-religionists has been wholly disappointed.

93. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 4th September,

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 4th, 1888.

The Bettiah Raj.

thinks that, having regard to the indebtedness of the Bettiah Raj, and to the incapacity of the young Maharajah to manage his estates, Lord Dufferin should depose Mr. Gibbon, the present Manager of the Raj, and appoint a competent native gentleman in his place. The Bettiah Raj has not fared well under Mr. Gibbon's management, and the arrangements which Mr. Gibbon is making for raising a loan of 45 lakhs of rupees in England is one which does not augur well for the Raj, and should be therefore opposed by Government. The young Maharajah should also muster courage and press Government to give him a native manager on the special ground that the times are not such as to make the employment of a planter-manager, like Mr. Gibbon, indispensable.

URIYA PAPERS.

94. Referring to the transfer of the military districts of Cuttack and

Military arrangements at Cuttack,

Sambalpore from the Madras to the Bengal Presidency, the *Utkal Dipika*, of the 11th

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Aug. 11th, 1888.

August, observes that a regiment of North-West people that was stationed in Cuttack 32 years ago had disturbed the peace of the civil population of the town by various acts of oppression and that the Madras regiments of Telegus, who are generally of a peaceful disposition, have all along enjoyed a reputation for their peaceful and honest dealings with the latter. It therefore hopes that the authorities will station at Cuttack a regiment of soldiers of a mild and peaceful disposition.

95. The Municipality of Pooree having resolved to 'realise latrine-fees from the temple of Jagannath, a great hue and cry has been raised. The same paper makes the following observations on the

Latrine fees in the Pooree Municipality.

UTKAL DIPIKA,

subject :—

"There is no latrine in the temple, nor is there any provision to erect one therein. How have the Commissioners then decided to realize latrine-fees? Had the Commissioners been other than Hindus, such a mistake could have been tolerated, but being, as they are, Hindu residents of the town, they have by this action of theirs brought disgrace on the policy of Local-Self Government."

96. Referring to the relief operations that are going on in the subdivision of Khordah, the same paper makes the following observations regarding the

Distress in Khordah.

UTKAL DIPIKA,

payment of money under the Takkavi Law :—

"If our information regarding takkavi payments in Khordah be true, we must state that the bettering of the prospects of the Khordah people must be as far off as ever. We are informed that arrear rents, due from the ryots to the Khordah estate, are being deducted from the takkavi payments, already so meagre in themselves. The result of such deductions is that

some tenants receive only a rupee or two each, and that in certain cases they receive nothing * * * * *

We advise the authorities to cease realising rents on the plan now in operation, as the majority of the Khordah people are in a distressed and famished condition".

URIA & NAVASAMVAD,
Aug 15th, 1888.

97. The *Uria and Navasamvād*, of the 15th August, approves of the proposal to allow the income-tax, ferry cess, &c., to be remitted by postal money-orders.

URIA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

98. The same paper states that the state of the crops in the Baliapal thana, of the Balasore district, is very bad, only a four-anna crop being expected if no other accident happens.

ASSAM PAPERS.

SILCHAR,
Aug. 27th, 1888.

99. The *Silchar*, of the 27th August, says that the rule requiring the transfer of Government officers from one station to another every five years has been violated in the case of native hakims in Sylhet, Silchar, Sunamgunge, Habigunge and other places, some of whom have been allowed to remain in their respective stations for 8 or 10 years.

SILCHAR.

100. The same paper says that, with a view of preventing the admission of ignorant men into Government offices, it is desirable to require persons willing to serve as apprentices to undergo some sort of preliminary examination. As for those permanent hands in the Government offices who are ignorant enough to commit ludicrous errors in grammar and spelling, they should be directed to take particular care not to commit such errors in future.

SILCHAR.

101. The same paper says that, according to a correspondent of the *Paridarshak*, depositions of witnesses in land registration cases at Habigunge are taken down by *peskars*, who often avail themselves of the opportunity to take illegal gratification from suitors. The charge of bribery is often heard against Baboo Raj Mohan. The authorities should enquire into the matter.

SILCHAR.

102. The same paper says that it will be well if the Chief Commissioner of Assam, instead of visiting Silchar in the month of November, as he proposes to do, visits it in the month of December when the *mela* will be held there.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th September 1888.